DANGER OF A "WAR OF REVENGE."

A Condition of General Un-

LONDON, April 9-5:30 A. M. The Berlin Post, a ministerial journal, has a leading article, saying :-

"Recent events, unfortunately, render it too probable that the present French Assembly, rear ing there will be a republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under the dangerous auspices of Marshal MacMahon and the Orleans princes, while the strong body of royalist deputies will be placed in a position to profit by the restoration of monarchy. War accordingly is coming on, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be lispersed. The Austrian conservatives are enleavoring to oust Andrassy from the Cabinet with the view of participating in coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, considering her anti-Papai attitude hostile to Italian interests. Yet it is by no means certain that France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If her endeavors fail the war will probably be delayed. But things reach a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awaken the slumberers."

THE PUBLIC MIND BECOMING ALARMED. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says this article is likely to have a strong effect, and alarming rumors are rife.

THE OUESTION OF THE PAPACY.

The same correspondent states that since the meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of concerting common measures with Austria and Italy in relation to the personal responsibility of the Pope.

SPAIN.

PROFESSORS OF THE MADRID UNIVERSITY AR-RESTED-ALFONSIST ACTION IN SUPPORT OF THE NEW LAW ON EDUCATION.

MADRID, April 8, 1875. Senor Salmeron, a professor of the Madrid University and formerly President of the Ministry, and Professor Azcarate, also of the Madrid University, have been arrested. The former has been sent to Lugo and the latter to Miranda. Other arrests are expected.

The government declares its intention of exiling all professors who protest against the recent edu cational laws or who resign chairs on account of their promulgation.

CASTELAR TO GO TO THE ITALIAN CAPITAL. Senor Castelar has resolved to go to Rome.

CARLISTS DEFEATED IN A SHARP BATTLE MADRID, April 8, 1875. General Campos has entered Ripoll, after a fight in which he lost forty killed and wounded. The loss of the Carlists is not known.

PORTUGAL.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LISBON, April 8, 1875. Mr. Benjamin Moran was received to-day by the King, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

GERMANY.

A REFUGEE PRUSSIAN EDITOR ARRESTED BY THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES-BISMARCK'S DE-

LONDON, April 8, 1875. The Times' Berlin special despatch says, Herr Sigl, editor of the ultramontane Faterland, of Munich, who was recently sentenced, in default of his appearance for trial, to imprisonment, for publishing an article insulting to Prince Rismarck, bas been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Saizburg, on application of the German government, it is understood that he will be sent to Berlin instead of Munich, where he was tried.

The case is likely to attract much attention.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CARLIST FUND ABOUT TO BE PROSECUTED.

BERLIN, April 8, 1875. It is reported that the government intends to prosecute German subscribers to the Carlist fund for fomenting rebellion against a friendly power.

THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU. PRUSSIAN PRELATICAL RESISTANCE TO THE EC-

CLESIASTICAL LAW. BERLIN, April 8, 1875. The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his

Legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the

ENGLAND.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL PROGRESSING THROUGH PARLIAMENT-IMPORTANT POINTS OF LEGISLATIVE PROVISION.

LONDON, April 8, 1875. In the House of Commons this evening the Merchant Shipping bill passed its second reading. It makes owners of vessels hable for compensation to sufferers by their loss, increases the efficiency of surveys and includes regulations in regard to

Mr. Phimsoll gave notice that he would move in committee amendments limiting deck cargoes, prombiting stowage of grain in bulk, establishing a maximum toad line, and making surveys com-

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

AN ENGLISE COUNTERBLAST AGAINST FURTHER INVESTMENTS FOR RAILBOADS IN THE DO-

LONDON, April 8, 1875. The Times has the following:-"No amount of argument can, we should hope, lead senstille people in this country to put more money late railroad projects in the Canadian Dominion, for not only is there no traffic for such radways, but supposing there were, their owners are exposed to the constant danger that the Dominion Parliament may grant a subsidy for a competitive ratiway to run balla In this way, the Canadian Southern has been built to the ruin of the proprietors of the anada Great Western. If the belief in the value of schomes such as we have criticised is too prolound among Americans, as we are told, we say again, let them send the money at nom . Millions enough have been presented to the Dominion already by this country."

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO PROLONG THEIR EFFORT IN ENGLAND. LONDON, April 8, 1875.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, have declined propositions for the erection of a large hall in South London. They intend to hold open air meetings in Byde Park and elsewhere, and to engage the Victoria Theatre, in Waterloo road, for three months, They will temporarily conduct services in Her Majesty's Opera House after Monday next.

THE AMERICAN PREACHERS OPEN A NEW HALL OF MEETING.

LONDON, April 8-night. Messrs. Moody and Sankey to-night opened a new hall in Bow, which has been specially constructed for them and is capable of seating 10,000

URAGUAY.

REGULATION DECREE.

LONDON, April 8, 1875. Despatches from Montevideo state that the decree suspending the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing for its redemption in new paper at a forced price, applies only to the internal debt of the country.

MEXICO.

THE RELIGIO-POLITICAL AGITATION STILL EX-CITED AND INFLAMMATORY-REFORM, FREE-MASONBY AND SPIRITUALISM AS ELEMENTS OF DISCORD-GENERAL BOCKA AGAINST THE

VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA, March 30, 1875. The journals of Vera Cruz complain that the Church party are making inflammatory appeals through the press and at evening meetings; that they point to the calamities of Yucatan and deciare the anger of Heaven bas fallen upon the State because she accepted the reform laws and allows Masons and Spiritualists to reside there. The Terrocarril says :- "The purpose of their

appeals would appear to be to incite a mob to repeat the bloody scenes recently enacted at Ahualulco and Acapulco. The masses are now only restrained by the power of the government. The conduct of the Church party is the more odious when we remember that the persons denounced by them are accustomed to give succor to hundreds of families," A MILITARY VOLUNTEER AGAINST THE CHURCHMEN.

General Rocha has issued a card denying most positively any understanding with or leaning toward the Church party and protesting his readiness to combat them whenever they transgress the law. COAL MINES. Coal mines have been discovered at Tampool, in

the State of Vera Cruz, the product of which is said to be equal to cannel coal. SEVERE VISITATIONS. The Indians are plundering plantations and

settlements in Eastern Yucatan, and have committed some horrible outrages. Smalipox is raging with virulence throughout Yucatan. In Meride ten to twelve deaths from

the disease are reported daily. CUBA.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL GONE INTO THE INTE-RIOR OF THE ISLAND-TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNI-CATION WITH AMERICA INTERRUPTED-THE PAY OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

HAVANA, April 8, 1875.

Captain General Valmaseda has gone into the interior, and General Carbo will act as Captain General during his absence from Havana. TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA IN-TERRUPTED.

Telegraphic communication with the United States has been interrupted the past two days, the cable having been cut for the purpose of making a connection with Cienfuegos. SMUGGLING FROM AMERICA TO BE STOPPED.

General Carbo and Intendente Vega have taken steps to prevent smuggling from the United States and to increase the receipts from customs. THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

The Gazette publishes a decree providing that the army shall be paid hereafter in gold. The soldiers are to receive full pay. The officers are obliged to submit to a discount of from five to fifteeh per cent, according to rank.

A NEW SPANISH ARMY UNDER ORDERS FOR CUBA. MADRID, April 8, 1875. The government has decided to send 15,000 soldiers to Cuba.

DEATH OF A NOTED IRISHMAN.

DUBLIN, April 9, 1875. Sir John Gray, member of Parliament for Kilkenny and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, died yesterday. SKETCH OF SIR JOHN GRAY.

Sir John Gray, Knight and member of Parliament, whose death is recorded by caole telegram, was an eminent Journalist, a leading politician, and a very successful British legislator. He was the son of the late Mr. John Gray, of Claremor-ris, in the county Mayo, Ireland, by his wife Elizabeth, the only child of Mr. George Melsod. He was born in the year 1815, and was educated in Trinity College, Dubin. He studied medicine as a profession, and was in due season admitted a licentiate of the College of Paysicians. He entered the field of politics early in life, attaching himself to the party of O'Conneil, and has since continued to rank as an advanced reformer. He was elected by Alderman of the city of Dubin, and was subsequently chosen Lord Mayor of the Irish metropolis for the years 1868-69, but he declined to serve. He became a part proprietor and editor of the Dubin Freeman's Journal, and was afterward owner of the paper, a very valuable property. He was unitring as an industrial, and had much to do with the, undertaking of vartry Water Works, by the completion of which Dubin obtained a supply of water. The Earl of Carlisle, as Lord Licettenant of Ireland, conferred the honer of Knightnood on Dr. Gray in the year 1863, in recognition of his services as chairman of the Water Works Commission. The late Lord Paimerston entertained a very high opinion of Dr. Gray as a reformer, a patriot and gentleman, and was accustomed to ask his extra parliamentary opinion on many subjects connected with the wellare of Ireland. Dr. Gray moved resolutions in the House of Commons for the son. He was born in the year 1815, and accustomed to ask his extra parliamentary opinion on many subjects connected with the weliare of Ireland. Dr. Gray moved resolutions in the House of Commons for the
disestablishment of the Irish Church. He also
introduced, with Mr. Cogan and Sir Colman
O'Loghlen, the Official Oaths and the Transabstantiation Declaration Aboution bills. He advocated the ballot and tenant right. Sir John Gray
leaves lour sons and two daughters.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

POUGHEREPSIE, April 8, 1875. The attendance at the Methodist Conference to-day was larger than usual. In the reports of the Presiding Elder it was stated that the church at Middletown, Orange county, is seriously embarrassed, and must be sold out if not soon

helped. Dr. Rusk, of the Freedman's Aid Society, addressed the members in behalf of that organiza-The following was offered by the Rev. Mr. Her-

mance:

Besolved, That we, the members of the New York Annual Conference assembled at N. Louis May I, 1576, recommend the appropriate committee to take into comideration the propriety of framing and enacting a rule of discipling which shall make if the duty of the pressing Esler for the division of a Church, charge, circuit or statute to consult with the passor or pastors last having inrisdiction and to seek such other information as may be available to enable nim to form a correct judgment in the given case.

No action was taken upon the resolution.
There was a missionary meeting in the Washington street church tais evening.

A GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND-APPOINTMENT OF VIVE COMMISSIONERS BY ACTING GOVERNOR VAN ZANDT.

NEWPORT, R. L. April 8, 1875. Lieutenant Governor Van Zandt, who is acting gentlemen to compose a commission to make arrangements for a geological survey of the state, viz.:—Zacharian Alien, Dr. W.F. Channing and Professor George J. Chase, of Providence; John K. Lesie, of Newbort, and Rowland Hazard, of South Kingston. Governor, appointed to-day the following named

THE DISCONTENTED MINERS.

Presence of the Troops in the Disturbed Region.

Detachments Expected to Reinforce Them.

QUIET APPARENTLY RESTORED.

The Sons of Toil Defamed and Misrepresented.

THE REPUBLICAN MINISTEY EXPLAINS ITS DEBT GOVERNOR Hartranft in a Determined Mood.

> HAZLETON, April 8, 1875. The soldiers are here. They arrived last evening a little before midnight. It would be hard to say which was the larger, the crowd that bade them goodby at Philadelphia or the crowd that sent up a deafening shout as they arrived in Hazleton. Your correspondent came with the first regiment of National Grays, Colonel Benson commanding, but to get on the train he was obliged to don the military cap, overcoat and pantaloons and become a soldier. An immense oncourse greeted us at the depot. There must have een at least between four and five thousand men. women and children, all standing eagerly expectant and surprised, and so crowding the leading thoroughlares from curb to curb that it was al most impossible for the soldiers to pass. The line, marching down the principal street, filed into Hazie Hall, where the men spent the night, the officers having their headquarters at the Central Hotel. This morning Lieutenant Clark, with five companies under his ommand, left the armory, and, after marching six miles, established his headquarters at Jeddo, a central point, and one adjacent to the principal mines and breakers. This afternoon several other military companies arrived who, in different quarters of the city, are now awaiting orders. Eight companies of the Ninth regiment Pennsylania volunteers are on hand, along with the Wyoming artillery, the battery of the latter being made up of lour heavy guns. The soldiers who this morning went out in such a solid and compact phalanx, who, with fife and drum marched between two lines of citizens as closely connected as themselves, are now scattered everywhere among the breakers, and companions in arms thus separated may not see each other, their homes or families, for weeks and months to come. THE DISTRICT PATROLLED.

Wherever there is a breaker there are men to guard it. You need only go to the channey from which the smoke curis in order to find the military. You can't take a step outside this little provincial district without passing a dozen men in uniform, or without eventually coming in contact with a corporal or an orderly or some one in authority, who will not let you proceed further without the proper credentials. Any one who aw the Southern towns during the war can form a pretty accurate idea of the appearance of Hazle-ton to-night. Armed men parade the thoroughfares, officers move here and there in the public buildings, horses, bridled and saddled, stand champing their bits before all the hotels, and it is a matter of grave doubt where there is another district in the country so brusque and bristling with force and authority as this quaint provincial town just now. And what is this conusion for? Why are the men who compose the military thus torn from their homes, estranged from their families, and, at an hour's notice, whirled from the metropolis to the provinces? And why, on the other hand, have the citizens of this district been thrown into this burning lever heat, which clogs every industrial interest of the city, which virtually closes the public schools and institutes martial law in one of the most seconded. and, under ordinary circumstances, one of the most orderly sections of the State ?

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. It may seem as if your correspondent were taking an extremely radical standpoint when he says that all this flourish has interrupt an imaginary disturbbeen to ance and to quell an outbreak which no combination of circumstances could possibly bring about. Indeed the appearance of armed men here is calculated to create a condition of affairs precisely similar to that the State seems so anxious to prevent, and to excite to deeds of violence and wrong a people who, had the military remained away, would have been the last in the world to require its presence.

These men, whom the military are now here to overawe, struck some time ago because the operators would not pay them during the year 1875 as much as they had paid them during the year 1874. All the mines, at least the greater part of them, were accordingly vacated, the breakers were deserted and the men began a long strike. The operator and the man, like two antagonists in the prize ring, stood face to face strong, resolute, determined and bent upon holding out until one or the other was utterly and absolutely subdued. Then the men, after bearing their part in the herculean fight in orderly silence for a long time, a few days ago instituted a parade. It was interfered with, a row ensued and the operators did all in their power to exaggerate a petty grievance and magnify it before the public to such an extent that it entirely misrepresented toe men and placed them in the most unfavorable light before the highest authorities of the State. The men had no business, as they themselves confess, to insutute the parade, but on the other hand the operators are not justified in pursuing the course that they have persisted in ever since that parede took

TYRANNY OF THE OURBATORS. The strike, from which all these troubles, real and imaginary, proceed, was precipitated on the men for a purpose. It was to cut down the wages of the miner, without giving the consumer any reduction in the price of his cont per The men resisted and still treatet. It is true that they have sent threatening letters to toose lew who were at the breakers working toe pumps; and it is also true that they appeared in groups to intimidate those who did not recognize the Workirsmen's Union; but had the police done their work faithfully, or had the 150 men ordered here a cay or two ago not turned cowards and run awas, the neighborhood could have taken care of itself, independent of all these troops at present scattered over the country.

NO VIOLENCE PRECONCERTED. I believe that had the miners intended violence, had they been bent upon a row, or had they decided to throw this section into confusion and uproar, they would long ago have put the torch to every breaker on the neighboring hills and burned to a crisp all that makes this vicinity of importance to the community at large. This would have been toe exact course they would have pursued had they meant to be uproarious, and then the military powers of the State would, with propriety, have been called upon. But no such conittion of affairs exists, nor has existed. Two thousand miners stood in the streets of Hazieton as the soldiers came and went, and not one of them gave an insuling atterance or made the slightest nostile demonstration.

AN INEFPICIENT SHERIFF. For over a week peace, order and tranquility have existed. No arrests have been made; no margers have been committed; no depredations engaged in, and yet, in this penceful order of affairs, the Governor of the State turns over his authority for ordering thoops to the Sheriff of the county, and the Sheriff of the county, without personally visiting this neighborhood, without even venturing anywhere near the region, calls the military lither, and here they come, carload after carload, to defend they know not what, to

danger. In vain did the merchants and citizens generally protest. The soldiers were ordered to their city, and are now marching up and down before their homes. Without the slightest preju dice one way or the other, your correspondent cannot help believing that the summoning of the military to a district in which they have no right to be encamped is a bold and desperate strike on the part of the operators, by which they hope to intimidate the miners and compel them to accede to their terms.

NO MILITARY INTERFERENCE REQUIRED. At the time of this writing all is very quiet, but the miners, whose position the presence of the military so grossly misrepresents, may, from this circumstance, be urged into rash and inconsiderate action, and thus, as I said before, a condition of society may be brought about like that presumed to exist before the troops arrived, but which really has no end, because it never had a beginning. OFFICERS ON DUTY.

The following officers are here on duty at the headquarters:-Major General E. S. Osborne, of the Third divi-

sion, in command of forces. Staffofficers present :- Colonel N. P. Barber, Adjutant General; Coionei C. K. Campbell, Division Inspector: Colonel Wilson, Division Surgeon; Major C. C. Piatz, Commissary General; Major William Harkness, Quartermaster General; Major Blair, Paymaster General. Aids-Major Straw, Major John Espy, Brigadier General Bartlett, Inspector General State National Guard.

MOBE TROOPS EXPECTED. There are a number of important places fixed upon as requiring to be guarded, reaching out over many miles of territory, and while the number of troops for any emergency at any central location may be adequate, yet a concerted action of the strikers upon many places open to attack would leave some places exposed to the fury of a mob; and it is expected that additional troops will be ordered to this place to-day.

ANOTHER RAIDING PARTY-MORE TROUBLE RE-PORTED IN THE WYOMING REGION.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 8, 1875. A raiding party passed through Mount Pleasant last night, but did no damage. Pistols were fired and citizens called upon to turn down their ights. The party proceeded on to diumboldt, but it is believed no violence was attempted there. Several companies of solders have been detailed to go to various points in the vicinity where their presence is considered necessary for the protection of life and property. More troops arrived to-day, and there are now about 1,200 soldiers in Hazleton and the several mining towns near it. Trouble is reported in the Wyoming region, and the indications now are that the strike will extend until it covers the entire antaractic coal fields.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT DECLARES THAT "ORDER MUST AND SHALL BE RESTORED, COST WHAT IT MAY." HARRISURG, Pa., April 8, 1875.

General Osborne reports the arrival of the First regiment at Hazieton, together with four com-panies of his own division and a battery. He represents everything as quiet at present. and munitions of war have been forwarded to supply the troops. A telegram was received here last night from

the Hon. J. C. Finchee, of Hazieton, in which he said :- "State to the Governor that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilons situation here—no incendiaries, personal violence or demonstrations." To which the following reply was sent:—

Was sent:—

Hannssend, April 8, 1875.

To the Hon, J. C. Fincines, Hazleton, Pa.;—
The Sherliff of Luxerne called for troops on Sunday
last, in accordance with my proclaimation, stating that
the power of the county had been a sharisted, froops
were at one, placed at the fine and statistical froops
were at one, placed at the fine and statistical formation of the county fine and statistical formation of the county fine and statistical formation one work of truth in the reported perious situation,
no incendarism, personal violence or demonstration, he

A copy was sent to General Osborne, with a request to show it to Sheriff Kirkendall. There is no in ther intelligence from Schujikili or Columbia county. The authorities are in constant communication with the turonient regions and will be promptly informed of any outbreak.

THE FIRE AT STOCKTON NOT CAUSED BY IN-CENDIARIES-INDIGNATION IN HAZLETON AT THE INTRUSION OF TROOPS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 8, 1875. The report that the fire in Slope No. 1, at Stockton, was an incendiary one is false, and the facts are as toilows:-

Steam is generated inside the mine torun a steam pump and holsting engine, and the flue from the bollers extends up through an old breast. It entered into some loose coal and old timber, and there taking fire the solid coal ignited, and much damage will result before it is extinguished. The er Fire Engine Company, of Hazleton, left for

Pioneer Fire Engine Company, of Hazleton, left for stockton this morning, and hopes are expressed that they will succeed in purting out the fire.

The principal tradesmen of Hazleton are bitteriv incensed about the invasion of their town by armed military, and early in the morning a paper seaded with strong resolutions declaring the so-called mining troubles to be grossly exaggerated was circulated throughout the village; and, up to the nour of going to press, the Daily News contained the names of 107 tradesmen on Broad street and seventy-nine on Wyoming street, who had signed the paper, and the number of signers is increasing. They will be published in the local papers and sent to Governor Hartranit.

The excitement so marked last evening has entirely subsided to-day, but still remarks for and against the call of the troops are neard on all sides, and their general tenor seems to be that there was too much haste in the matter. A large number of men are being collected and will be taken to the Upper Lehigh for the purpose of loading the great quantity of coal new at that place, and they will probably commence work on next Monday.

THE SCRANTON MINERS TO DECIDE THE QUESTION

OF JOINING THE STRIKE TO-DAY. SCRANTON, Pa., April 8, 1875. A mass meeting of miners was held in Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, in this city, to-night to take action on the question of a strike. It was resolved that the men suspend work at all the mines tomorrow at noon to vote on the question by ballot, the result to be reported to a public meeting to be held to-morrow evening. The matter will be definitely settled at that meeting.

BEINFORCEMENTS MOVING TOWARD THE MINING REGION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1875. A detachment of 150 volunteers started this morning for Hazleton, and a third detachment will leave this afternoon. They are all attached to Colonel Benson's First regiment.

TERMINATION OF A STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS. NEW BEDFORD, April 8, 1875, The strike at the Potomska Mills, in this city, ended to-day, an agreement having been made between the corporation and their operatives.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION.

POUR BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS-DEATHS FROM INJURIES-NAMES OF THE VIC-SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1875.

At the present writing four bodies have been recovered from the ruins of last night's firenamely. Frederick Haas, saloon keeper; Clark, the foreman of the contractor for the removal of Rincon Rock, in whose office the explosion occurred; a colored man named Brown, a messenger on the wharl, and a body supposed be that of a truck driver for a company. Other bodies are supposed to be the runs, which are being searched, James lotyre, lately discharged from the United States 7, died to-day from injuries received by the losion. Several other victims are not expected.

to live.

The consignees of the goods that were in the bonded warehouse are J. C. Merrii & Co., Forbes Brothers, H. E. Bianchard & Co., C. Adolphe Low & Co. and Parrolt & Co. The warehouse contained a stock of sugar, burlaps and ales, the loss on which is now estimated at from \$500,000 to \$600,000; insured by the consignees

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS,

LITTLE ROCK. April 8, 1873. A terrific storm visited this section this evening. Three miles below this city the tornado upafter carload, to defend they know not what, to protect a class of people who are not now and was killed and nor two daughters scriously inwas to work pass have not been in the least fund. Beven houses were destroyed. RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 8, 1875. Full returns of the State election give the following vote:-

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 8, 1875. The total vote for Governor on Monday was 44,301 republican, 53,785 democratic, 2,809 prohibition and 14 scattering, leaving a democratic majority of 6,661. The total vote for Congressmen in the State was 47.311 republican, 51,693 democratic and 1,899 prohibition. The democratic majority in this total vote is 1,897. The prohibition vote is almost wholly drawn from the republicans. The total vote for Governor is larger by 1,584, and that for Congressmen by 986, than any previous vote in the State.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8, 1875. The City Council have appropriated \$5,000 to the Centennial fund by a unanimous vote.

THE COTTON CROP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8, 1875. The monthly report of the Cotton Exchange for March, from West Tennessee, North Alabams, North Mississippi and Arkansas north of Arkansas River, shows, by 188 responses, 32 3-10 per cent less number of bales of cotton were produced in this district than in 1873. The facilities financially furnished in aid of producing crop were 20 per cent less than for 1873. It is estimated that 314 per cent only of the crop remained unmar-3½ per cent only of the crop remained unmarketed on the 23d ult. There has been an increase of laborers in this district of ½ per cent since the consummation of last year's crop. The preparations for crop planting are five per cett in an advanced condition as compared with hie spring of 1874. The increase of acreage by newly cleared lands is 3 per cent over 1874. The prospective occrease in acreage of cotton planting from that of 1874 is estimated to be 5.4-5 per cent. Laborers are accepting work with alacrity at 35 per cent for wages, 55 per cent for shares of crop and 19 per cent for renting lands. The general tone of compensation to laborers indicates a decline of about 15 per cent as compared with the past two seasons.

SPELLING MATCH.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL MANIFESTATION BY A LITEBARY AND SOCIAL UNION. The Literary and Social Union of the South Bap-

tist Church, as its name indicates, is a body organized for social and literary purposes, and is in the habit of holding semi-monthly meetings in the lecture room for social and literary exercises. If report be true, these meetings have contributed much to the benefit of the persons comprising the society and the entertainment of their friends. The members mostly belong to the Sabbath school and have heretofore manifested no greater share of eccentricity than usually appertains to society at large. But as no class of the community iree from the moral and intellectual more than from the physical contagions which occasionally sweep through the land, the Literary and Social Union of the South Baptist Church recently became affected by the prevailing mania, which took shape at its regular meeting, held last evening, in a spelling match. A large audience gathered in the main body of the church edifice, the have and galleries being comfortably filled, the latter mostly by small boys, who seemed affected by a flendish giee at the prospect of secing their elders and betters undergoing the tortures to which they are daily subjected. The entertainment was opened by singing and prayer, after which Miss Davenport sang a sole about "North Darling" in an admirable manner. Mr. H. M. North then read an essay upon "Is Heaven a Piace "I following it by a poetical effusion regarding a good boy who lived in a shanty on a vacant lot uptown, and who was represented as in great distress because his parents were so wicked.

n great distress because his parents were so wicked.

THE EVENT OF THE EVENING, and the one for which the audience were all anxiously waiting, then followed. Mr. George H. Bell and Albert E. Reed were called on to choose sides, which they did by reading a list of names from slips of pajer it their hands. The contestants arranged themselves in line on the rear of the rostrum, the leaders in the centre. Dr. Osborn, the pastor, was appointed pronouncer, and Drs. Gomez and Gilton referees, and so the fight began. Soon a sim-built young man entailed the word "agile" of its fair proportions by omitting the finiti "c," and so went to grass a mind the plaudits of the boys in the galiery—prompted, doubtless, by that fellow-leging which makes us kind, "Allopathy"—as it has many times before—proved fatal to a second, who thought one "if" was enough, forgettid that "cial" were magnified in allopathic doses. "Almond" struck down a small boy, who grew gettul that "cla" were magnified in allopathic doses. "Almond" struck down a small coo, wao grew weary te ore he atrived at the d, and a lair young lady required an "auxiliary" before she could weary before he arrived at the d, and a lair young and young spell the word, and so sank to rest. "Bourn" carried another to that piace whence no speller was allowed to return to the rostrum, and another who had an undue partiality to s, and a small boy, who want of an "accessory" to spell what he wanted. "Surcingle" struck down another who had an undue partiality for s, and a small boy, who vainly thought the vowels oughtn't to be placed in any such absurd proximative, spell "singing" for "singeing," and, with a lace when indicated the correct orthography, moited into the addience. The word "caoutchout" was finally pronounced for the centent of Mr. Reed, one of the leaders, causing that gentleman to look extremely discouraged. He originate ened up for a moment and appealed to the rescrees against the worm as being technical or abstract and as not coming within the role. He was informed that the word was not technical and excessively concrete, and despair gathered athwart his physiognomy again. The definition of the word was given aim when he enlivened and offered to spell "india raboer," out it wouldn't do. He made a mint effort, and though he retained his position to ginde and encourage his forces, as a spellist he appeared no more. The contest waxes warner and warner, and contestants fell one alter the other hex the leaves fail until only a determined thand was left was kept on spelling in such a persistent and unreasonable way that the reporter conduin't wait any longer and so quietly stole away. He believes they are spelling theorem. conidn't wait any longer and so quietly st away. He believes they are spelling there yet.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

VIGNAUX WINS AN EXCITING GAME FROM

GARNIER. The City Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, were packed last night to witness the game between Vignaux and Garnier. The first game between Cyride Dion and Rudolphe was won by Cyride, making an average of over 17.

The important game followed. At the close of the twenty-figh inning the game stood—Vignaux.

133. and Garnier. 249. On the twenty-ninth inning Vignaux went to work and rolled up 90, turned his accord string and followed Garnier into the nomestreten. In another couple of breaks he took the lead and finally, on the twenty-ninth inning, he made a brilliant run of 73 and 50 finishing the game.

Summary.

Fourteenth game of the Brooklyn Tournament between Maurice Vignaux and Albert Garnier, 300 points, three balls, played on a 5x10 Collender table, fitted with the combination cushions:—Vignaux—10, 2, 0, 0, 0, 4, 12, 0, 1, 4, 1, 1, 25, 0, 0, 1, 0, 15, 1, 10, 0, 7, 15, 0, 24, 0, 90, 4, 73—300.

Garnier—1, 10, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 27, 3, 16, 7, 0, 63, 4, 0, 56, 1, 14, 1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 5, 25, 0, 6—249.

Hignest runs—Garnier, 27, 62, 56, 26, Vignaux, 25, 24, 90, 75. the twenty-fifth inning the game stood-vignaux.

5, 24, 90, 73, Average—Garnier, 8 17-29. Vignanx, 10 10-29. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME. The large attendance at the Hippodrome last

evening highly appreciated the trotting contest on the programme. The event was a purse of \$250. mue and repeat, which had five stariers. Ben

mile and repent, which had five stariers. Ben Mace's sorrel mare Mary M. securing the second and lourth heats, was adjudged the winner.

SUMMARY.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME, NEW YORK, APRILS, 1875.—
Purse of \$250, mile and repeat, under saddle; \$100 to the first, \$75 to the second, \$50 to the taird and \$25 to the lourth horse.

Hen Mace's yn. Mary M. 2 1 4 1 Dan Mace's br. in. Josie 3 4 1 2 John Rogers' br. in. Josie 3 4 1 2 John Rogers' br. g. Brown Prince 1 5 5 3 En Doty's blk. in. Flora. 4 2 3 ro John Moran's ch. g. Tony Pastor. 5 3 2 ro Time, 2:55½—2:45½—2:45—2:12).

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at flud-nut's Pharmacy, Hirealib Building:—

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 42 35 3:30 P. M. 51 32

6 A. M. 41 36 6 P. M. 45 45

9 A. M. 44 29 9 P. M. 41 41

12 M. 51 48 12 P. M. 39 40

Average temperature yesterday. 41%

Average temperature for corresponding date inst year. 44%

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

There was no performance at this theatre last night on account of the sudden illness of Mile. Atmée, who already on the previous evening had a slight attack of boarseness. Mile. Atmice will, however, positively re-appear this evening in her original creation of Rose Michonin Offenbach's now popular opera bouge, "La Jolie Fartumeuse," which will have but a very lew more representations, its run being limited to this and next week. tions, it's run being limited to this and next week. On to-morrow aiternoon the last matines of "La Jolle Parfameuse" will be given. Next week Ristori will appear at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday and Tuesday evenings and at a social Wednesday matines, when "Marie Antonette" will be presented, for the last time in New York. On Wednesday and the following evenings Aimée will resume ner performances in "La Jolle Parlumeuse," which will be presented with a new cast, Mile, Gandon and Monsieur De Beer, two of the best artists in the troupe, making their first appearance in six months before a New York audience. Toey will personate the characters of Cloring and La Cocardiere respectively.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Daly's "Big Bonanza" drew a crowded house last night at the Flith Avenue Theatre, and it is bound to carry the season through on a financial freshet.

Max Maretzek introduces at the Academy of Music this evening a brand new opera, Flotow's latest work, "L'Ombra," with a number of real American artists. It will be a very interesting occasion, and will prove whether the highest form of opera can be successfully attempted by native artists.

Brignoli has had quite a flattering success this season with Mapleson's Italian Opera Company through the English provinces. An Edinburgh criticism of March 8 thus speaks of the favorite tenor in "Il Barbiere:"-"Signor Brignoli was a thoroughly refined representative, vocally and dramatically, of Count Almaviva. His reading of the florid passages in the serenade left nothing to be desired, and he was the gentleman even when disguised as the drunk soldier."

Miss Morrison Fiset had a benefit concert lasf evening at the Terrace Garden Theatre, in which she was assisted by Miss Lina Luckbardt, pianist; Miss Forster, contraito; Mr. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. Sohst, baritone; Mr. Richter, violinist; Mr. Alired Pease and a vocal quartet called the "Symphonia." The fair beneficiare sang "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from "Oberon," and a Hungarian song, composed by Pease, magnificently, and showed vocal talent of a rare, order in her rendering of those difficult selections.

A new American prima donna, the daughter of the celebrated actor, E. L. Davenport, and sister of the fascinating Fanny Davenport, has made a decided hit in opera in Italy. A Turin paper thus speaks of her debut as Violetta in "La Traviata" :- Her seductive features, her elegant bearing, the musical perfectness and freshness of her voice and her intensely dramatic execution," and in conclusion the critic writes :- "La biancae has conquered the lorriest difficulties, and we predict for her a splendid future."

There will be a very pleasing dramatic enter. tainment this evening in the Brookiyn Academy of Music. It is for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, a Catholic institution, which, though not old, has achieved much good. There will, doubtiess, be an immense audience in attendance. A good programme has been prepared by Mr. M. A. Kennedy, of the Brooklyn Theatre, under whose management the entertainment takes place. Among the performers will be Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Lillan Conway, Miss Gourley and Miss Teresa Esmonde; Messrs. Kennedy, Roche and Lennox. The members of the Brooklyn Theatre company will also take part in the entertainment.

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